THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN constitute the Bengal Committee of the National Anthem Translation Society of England :

The Hon'ble. Maharajah Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. *Member of the Council of the Governor General.*
The Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore. Mus. Doc. C. I. E.
The Hon'ble. Romesh Chunder Mitter, B. L.
Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.
Maharajah Kamul Krishna Deva Bahadur, of Sovabazar Calcutta.
Rajah Rajendro Mullic Bahadur, Chorbagan, Calcutta.
Rajah Poorna Chunder Sing, of Paikpara.
The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Laha, *Member of the Council of the Governor General.*
The Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E. *Member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.*
The Hon'ble. Bhudev Mookerjee, C. I. E. *Member of The Bengal Legislative Council and of the Education Commission.*
Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, The Zamindar of Wooterpara.
Baboo Baikanthanatha Basu, J. P., Calcutta. *Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Philharmonic Academy.*

WE HAVE ALREADY noticed the telegraphic summary of the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Lahore Municipality. The papers now publish the text. His Excellency thus commenced :

Gentlemen, you are quite right when you say that I feel a warm and heartfelt sympathy for the people of this country; and you are right also when you state in your address that it is my desire to act in the great office which I now fill, not merely as the ruler, but more as the friend of the people of India; and I can truly say that if I find, when my term of office draws to a close, that the sentiments expressed in your address are still those entertained by the public of this country, I shall feel that I am amply rewarded for any labours which may have fallen to my share, because I shall have done something to attain one of the great ends which I set before me when I came out here—namely, to do what in me lay to bind together, in closer union than heretofore, the British Government and the Indian people (Cheers.)

We say—*amen* !

ADVERTING to the subject of local self-government His Excellency made the following stirring appeal to the people :

Gentlemen, it seems to me, then, that in this matter, the Government have done their part We have laid down our policy; your Lieutenant-Governor has heartily accepted it, and I am sure that he will be supported by those who are subordinate to him in this province. It remains, therefore, in the Punjab, as in the rest of India, for the people to do their part; it remains for you, gentlemen, men of influence and education, to come forward in answer to the call of the Government, and to take your proper place in the administration of the country (cheers); it remains for you to say whether this policy is to be attended with success or failure. I do not doubt that the appeal thus made to you will be adequately answered on your part. (Cheers.)

We repeat—*amen* !

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE has been formally dissolved, and a national league has been established in its place. This means that Mr. Parnell has triumphed over the more violent members of the "Home Rule" party. No less than a quarter of a million of pounds was collected, of which a balance of £30,000 is in the hands of the treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING is a brief outline of the new London Municipal Bill. The new municipality will extend from Hampstead on the north to Lewisham on the south, and from Fulham on the west to Woolwich on the east. The electors will choose their candidates in each district much as they at present do in the School Board elections. The Board of "Councillors" will then—as they do in all English towns—choose their own Lord Mayor. In this way the "Lord Mayor of London" of the future will be a very different person from the "Lord Mayor" of the past. Why should not Calcutta be allowed to choose its own Lord Mayor ?.

MR. J. H. S. ESCOTT is the new editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. He is an Oxford man, and is the writer of the "Letters to Eminent Persons" now appearing in the *World* signed "Kosmos." He is a regular leader writer on the Tory *Standard*, and is also—curiously enough—a very intimate personal friend of that radical politician, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., for Birmingham.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS received by the last mail from China give currency to rumours that the native crop of opium is likely to be a comparative failure. In the central province of Hupeh, where opium smoking is on the increase, opium, says a contemporary, is selling at very high rates in consequence of the scarcity of the native drug. The Indian sales during the current year may, after all, prove equal to the Budget estimates : at present they are considerably below the average.

A REWARD of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Superintendent, Dehra Doon, for the apprehension of Charles Zinck, an Alsatian, who, it is stated, has absconded from Mussoorie and is accused of culpable homicide. The following particulars, likely to lead to his identity, are given : He speaks English with a foreign accent, is short, stout, and fair, with a slight moustache.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following account of the ceremony observed in investing Syad Wilayat Ali Khan with the title of Newab. The Syad was received at the entrance to the pavilion by the Magistrate, and conducted to a seat in front of the dais. All present then rose from their chairs. On His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entering the pavilion, the Syad was conducted by the Secretary and Commissioner and presented to the Lieutenant Governor, who permitted the Syad to retire. After robing, the Nawab re-entered the pavilion accompanied as before. The Lieutenant-Governar tied a pearl necklace round the Nawab's neck, and the Sanad was read. The Nawab presented a nuzzur of 125 mohurs, which were touched and remitted. His Honor in a short speech eulogised the Nawab for his past services, and spoke most flatteringly of him. After the distribution of *pan* and *uttar* by the Political Secretary to the Maharajas and Rajas, and by the personal Assistant to the Commissioner to the others, the Darbar broke up. The Nawab was conducted to his carriage by the Magistrate and Joint-Magistrate.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in his reply to the Gya address said : "No one who has traversed, as I have just done in the last two hours, the tract of country which separates Patna from Gaya could fail to observe the thriving prosperity of its agricultural community, and the rich soil to which, under their labors, with God's blessing, a splendid harvest has this year been vouchsafed." And yet it is said that the depressed condition of the peasantry of Behar requires a change of the Rent-Law.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in his reply to the Behar Landholders' Association said :

I do not myself entertain the opinion that the four corners of an Act of Council, however complete its provisions or perfect its drafting, could ever suffice for the requirements of the position; and personally I am quite certain that executive arrangements will have materially to supplement the principles declared in any Rent Laws before we can secure the satisfactory relations which should exist between landlords and tenants in this country. I am of opinion certainly that to obtain such results we must have recourse in Bengal, as elsewhere, to a careful cadastral survey of each district, and to the preparation and maintenance of a clear record of rights in every estate. Without such a survey and detailed record, no permanent result of good can be anticipated; and I sincerely hope this may form part of the scheme which will come before the Government for early action.

Has His Honor calculated the cost, trouble, dispute and litigation, which are sure to follow the proposed survey ? The remedy we fear will prove worse than the disease.

IT IS STATED that Mr. A. M. Broadley, Arabi's English Counsel, is an ex-member of the Bengal Civil Service. The reader might recollect that he was Assistant Magistrate at Alipore and he suddenly disappeared at the time of Sir George Campbell. He was the *Times'* correspondent at Tunis during the French campaign.

ACCORDING to the *Tribune* the following medals and prizes have been offered by some of the public-spirited residents and societies of Aligurh for the annual examination of the local School, to be held for the current year—(1) Hunter Gold Medal, valued at Rs. 50 to be awarded by the Bhasha Samhardhani Sabha to the student who stands highest in the Entrance Examination and takes up Sanscrit; (2) Ward Gold Medal (value Rs. 50) to be awarded by the Bharatvarshiya National Association to the student who stands first in the Entrance; (3) Babu Tota Ram Vakil's silver medal intended for the boy who gets the highest marks in Translation in the Middle Class A. V. Examination; (4) the Aryan Patriotic Association prize of Rs. 10 to be given to the pupil who stands first in Sanscrit in the same examination; (5) Babu Niranjan Pershad prize valued at Rs. 7 for the boy who stands first in mathematics in the same examination; (6) The Aryan Patriotic Association prize of Rs. 5 for the boy who stands first in Translation in the 2nd Class; 7 Babu Ajudhia Pershad prize of Rs. 5 for the most proficient English Scholar in the middle class A. V. Examination; 8 Pandit Gunga Shunker Pachori's prize of Rs. 5 being the 2nd prize in Sanscrit for the middle class boys; 9 The Aryan Patriotic Association prize of Rs. 5 for the pupil who stands first in the 4th class.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

IN conformity with the traditional custom of the hereditary princes of Prussia, Prince William, the Emperor of Germany's eldest grandson, is about to enter the Civil Service, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of the working of the various branches of the executive and administrative organisation of the country.

THE MUNICH CORRESPONDENT of a Boston newspaper gives some curious details respecting the King of Bavaria. The Monarch rises at 4 P. M. He dines alone, with plates set for imaginary guests. At all hours of the night he routs up his courtiers to play at billiards with him, and if they have a button awry he dismisses them from his service. He orders plays and operas to be performed at midnight, at which he is the sole spectator. Sometimes on these occasions he falls asleep, then the performers have to make a pause until he awakes. These interludes not frequently last two or three hours. Occasionally he takes an actor or actress into his favour, but in this case no infringement of etiquette is permitted. A little while ago, he insisted upon the chief actress of the theatre reading tragedies to him when he was in bed. One night, being tired—for she had to stand—she sat down on the edge of the bed. She was at once banished from the kingdom for having insulted Majesty by touching the Royal couch. What would Lord Dalhousie have done with such a Prince if he had happened to be in India ? He would have at once annexed his territory ! But no European Power thinks of such a step with regard to Bavaria.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Maharajah of Kashmir has sent a monster pumpkin to Lahore for the information of the Governor-General. It measures six feet and seven inches, is three feet in diameter, and weighs one maund and a half.

MRS. LANGTRY left Liverpool for New York on October 14th in the *Arizona*. According to the *Daily News* correspondent at New York, the demand for seats at her performances was already so great that they will be sold by public auction. This is quite novel.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* thus estimates the loss to Salem owing to recent riots :

	Rs.
Law cost, fees, &c., paid to counsel, vakils, etc., to date ...	15,000
Amount of special tax levied upon Hindus and Mahomedans for up-keep of Special Reserve Police (annually) ...	70,000
Approximate loss to merchants, weavers and others, in consequence of the cessation, for four months, of transactions, and the absolute stoppage of trade. (This is certainly an under-estimate) ...	30,000
Amount of fines inflicted by Court of Sessions on convicted ringleaders ...	15,000
Estimated value of mosque ...	5,000
Destruction of property of Mahomedans and Hindus ...	7,000
	1,42,000

THE FORM in which the Lahore Municipal address was presented to the Viceroy, says a contemporary, was a happy variation on the conventional scroll and casket. The address was made in the form of a book of twelve pages ; on the first half of which the English translation of the address was printed, while on the

second half—beginning, as is usual in Persian books from what we call the end—the Urdu version was written: the signatures in English and Persian of the members of the municipality meeting in the middle. The letter-press of the English portion was plainly and neatly printed in black. Each page was bordered with an illuminated framework in colour and gold. These illuminations are in the Indo-Persian manner; and while excessively delicate and minute in tracery of foliage, flowers, and geometrical ornament, they are rich in effect. They were executed by six students of the Mayo School of Art, and vary on each page. The cover was a handy but substantial portfolio made of highly polished teak, mounted with studs and frame-work of perforated brass of Mahomedan design, decorated with raised foliage in gilded *gesso* work, and lined with black silk velvet. This was also the work of the Mayo School.

THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT, who lately travelled to Jeypore has sent us a long account of his travels, which we summarize below:

Of the city of Jeypore our correspondent speaks in glowing terms. Its gas light and water-supply vie with Calcutta and its streets and bazars are as spacious and commodious as modern sanitarians might wish for. But what marred his pleasure was his visit to the temple of Govindji, which stands close to the palace and is an excellent specimen of architecture, which will ever remain an imperishable monument of human industry and skill. To the temple of Govindji he went, but there at the gate stood a posse of men who made exorbitant demands with a frowning look from every pilgrim that happened to present himself or herself for admission. It was with much difficulty the writer was allowed to cross the gate, but at the door of the temple there was another batch of half a dozen men who dictated terms for the price of admission. Though the demand was very exorbitant there was no alternative but compliance. In his presence a poor widow, who could not satisfy the greed of the hungry wolves, was actually kicked out, and a torrent of abuse poured upon her devoted head. No tears or entreaties moved the hearts of the pandas and the widow was obliged to turn her steps backward disappointed at finding all her trouble and expense of pilgrimage fruitless. The rich meet with every consideration and the poor are literally trampled upon. The same scandalous proceedings take place in the temple of Gopinathji.

We hope the Maharaja's Government will direct their attention to this complaint.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following account of the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh on his arrival at Fyzabad: His Honor was received at the Railway station by the Civil and Military authorities of the station, the members of the local Municipality, and those of the Anjuman-i-Tehzib of Fyzabad. There were also present most of the zemindars, talookdars and other influential men of the locality. The reception was hearty and enthusiastic. The Municipal Committee read an address which His Honor acknowledged in suitable terms. The Lieutenant-Governor in driving through the town remarked that it was the best cleaned town he had seen in Upper India. Fyzabad is the only town in the United Provinces whose municipality has been reconstituted, and has a non-official President, Vice-President, and Secretary.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent:

The system of Electro-Medical treatment practised by Dr. Sitanath Ghose in his clinical rooms at 56 Beadon Street of this city where he has successfully treated some intricate cases deserves some notice. The system is found to be wonderfully efficacious in all diseases both general and surgical. It is not true that the treatment is efficacious only in nervous diseases as in paralysis and similar other complaints. Trials in several cases have conclusively proved that this treatment is equally well applicable in other disorders such as fever of all types, enlargement of the spleen and liver, dispepsia, dysentery, pneumonia, insanity, opthalmia, diseases of females, hysteria, sinus, carbuncle and a variety of other diseases. The public should give a fair trial to this practitioner.

REFERRING to the recent circular of the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore a correspondent remarks:

One thing is certain. Mr. Carstairs is not in favor of the elective system. Of this his high-handed proceedings in ousting from the Municipal Board a worthy and independent Commissioner is one proof, another is the fact of his having convened the meeting on local self-government at the Serampore College on the 16th September last, at such an inconvenient hour as 2 P. M., and the third is his giving his consent to the meeting at Utterpara being held on the 31st October last, that is just after the re-opening of the offices after a vacation of 12 days.

A CORRESPONDENT takes exception to the rules enjoining the lapse or forfeiture of a postal money order or postal note if not presented for payment within three months from the date of issue. He contends that in such cases the Postal Department acts as a trustee and that no trust ought to lapse by efflux of time. But surely there ought to be some limitation of time.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT writes that on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers and the procession which followed, all natives were prohibited by the police from putting their feet on the ground marked for the procession. Our correspondent complains that if such was the order why was it not notified beforehand so that all natives might have avoided insult.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT makes the following remarks on the condition of the Assam Police and the means for its reform:

In your issue of the 23rd October last you gave a list in educated men and graduates of the University employed of different departments of the public service. You then shewed that with the exception of the police there are one or two graduates in every department. In the Assam Police there are 87 Sub-Inspectors and 27 Inspectors, whose salaries range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 a month. Amongst these men you will scarcely find a man who has passed the entrance examination. The rottenness of the Assam Police is proverbial and unless it is recruited with at least tolerably lettered men all hope of improvement must ever be futile. The system of promotion here is regulated by the principle of pushing up men, who have seen much service irrespective of all considerations regarding their fitness on the score of honesty and efficiency. With no prospect of promotion no educated candidates like to come for the office of a Head Constable on Rs. 10 or 15 Under a recent order of the Assam Government no person in the Police shall be promoted to the rank of an Inspector, unless he be a good English-knowing man. But two instances of recent promotion after the promulgation of the order have convinced us that it will remain a dead letter. We do not advocate the introduction of raw novices from outside into the Police force, but it may be recruited from the ranks of the men who are some way connected with the Police such as clerks in the Police office, I may suggest the making of a list of men in the office and in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors who know English and who have received some education. In all future appointments and promotions selection may be made from this list as an experimental measure. This will induce good men to seek lower appointments and clerkships in the Police Department and will eventually improve the *morale* of the force.

FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Bombay correspondent:

The most noteworthy event of the week was the entertainment to the Indian Contingent from Egypt. Saturday last was a gala day in Bombay. The preparations were on as grand a scale as the resources of the entertainment committee permitted. There are three points in connection with this entertainment which I consider worthy of notice. The first is the unanimous approval of the public both native and European, of the objects of the entertainment, second is the spontaneous character of the movement, Government has not had any hand in the matter of either starting the idea of the entertainment or of working it out. The people of Bombay have of their own accord considered it their duty to give a right royal reception to the men who have braved the perils of war and are returning victorious to the shores of India. No sooner was the idea of the entertainment started than it was eagerly seized and acted upon. Meetings were called, committees formed, honorary Secretaries appointed, and a public subscription set in foot. On the first day Rs. 4,000 were subscribed and on the course of a single week the sum amounted to Rs. 15,000. The third point of notice is the representative character of the movement. The Thakoor Shaheb of Bhownuggur contributed Rs. 1,000, the Maharaja of Travancore a like amount, the Gaekwar of Baroda made a handsome contribution and so from princes to merchants and from merchants shop-keepers, substantial support has been received, the estimate of the whole expenditure was Rs. 12,000 while the public subscription came to Rs. 15,000. This position having been explained by one of the honorary secretaries to the Municipal Corporation many members considered that any further aid from the Corporation was unnecessary. But others were of opinion that it would not be graceful for the Corporation to make no contribution in honor of the occasion. Accordingly the Corporation voted Rs. 8,000 on the understanding that any surplus left should be devoted to some permanent memorial of the entertainment in the shape of a public garden or park. On the whole the entertainment day was a brilliant one in the history of Bombay.

Dr. Hunter and the members of the Provincial Committees of the Education Commission are amongst us taking the evidence of witnesses. They have visited almost all the public and private educational institutions of Bombay and have by personal inspection learnt a great deal regarding their condition. The 31st October was fixed for the reception of deputations from public bodies. The first was a deputation from the Parsi community headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others on behalf of the Parsi community, next came the deputation on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam. The address of the Anjuman-i-Islam was an ably reasoned document and is worthy of attention of all Mahomedans of Northern India and other parts of the county. The third was the deputation from the Anjumani Gahzeeb and the fourth from the Prarthana Sumaj. Lastly came the memorial of the bankers, shroffs, merchants and traders of Bombay. This memorial brought prominently to the notice of the commission one of the anomalous results of the present system of education in this presidency. It laid stress on the want the merchants felt of clerks and accountants thoroughly trained up in the native and European system of banking and book-keeping and of men qualified by their education to take up the posts of managers of banking and mercantile firms. Formerly such assistants were procurable from Guzerat, but ever since the establishment of primary and secondary schools from the local fund cess and the falling of in the number of indegenous schools, institutions of a practical character have become scarce. Accordingly they urged the necessity of some modification in the scheme of education to make it useful in the business of life. They recommended the preparation of a graduated series of trade manuals. The memorial further suggested the extension of State patronage to masters of indegenous schools and the offer of inducements to those who are prepared to open village or tehsil or taluka schools. The presentation of addresses and memorials was followed by a speech from Dr. Hunter, who took a survey of the various points which were presented to the Commission in the course of their enquiries throughout India. We have now an assurance that high education will not suffer at the hands of the Commission.

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following reply of Sir Alfred Lyall to the address of the Fyzabad Municipality:

GENTLEMEN,—I recognise with much pleasure in the address, which your President has just read to me, the full and loyal appreciation entertained by your municipality of the benefits received from the rule of Her Imperial Majesty, and I am particularly glad to find, that at Fyzabad the policy of Local Self-Government has made such progress, that the important offices of President and *vice* President have been undertaken by two leading citizens. I agree that there is no cause for apprehending that this change will involve any risk to the interests of the Municipality since the officers of the Government will always be ready to aid with advice and support.

I am sure that the Municipality will spare no pains in conducting the administration of this important town, and I am confident, that the result will be very creditable to the public spirit of those who have come forward to undertake these duties and responsibilities.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long account of the festivities held at Durbangha under the auspices of the Maharaja on the occasion of Kali Puja, in which both Bengalis and Beharis joined. We can make room for the following extract only:

Up to this time there had been a great difference of opinion between the Bengalis on one side and the Beharis and up-country people in general on the other, on religious and social matters, and to speak the simple truth, the Bengalis were regarded as no better than 'Mlechas,' as the Mahomedans and Christians are termed. Owing to this a gulf had sprung up between the two parties, though of the same religion, living on the same soil and sprung from one common origin. Oh! what a happiness it was for both Bengalis and Beharis that on this night the one received the other with open arms and the other suffered them to do so without hesitation. The leaders and the high amongst them partook of the *Prasad* or the sacred remnants of the eatables offered to the Goddess, with as much faith and devotion as if it were that of their own deity. The gulf was at last bridged and all was joy and happiness.

May this good feeling never abate?

REFERRING to the recent orders of the Surgeon General regarding the examination of Assistant Surgeons a correspondent writes:

The Assistant Surgeons feel very grateful to the Surgeon General for the concession made, but considering the strictness of examination, the interval (7 years) after which the examinations are held and the meagre pay of the Assistant Surgeon, it would have been well if the rule had been relaxed a little further, that is to say, if it had been ruled that when an Assistant Surgeon fails in one subject and passes in all others, he should be considered to have passed in all, when he should fail in two subjects he should be examined in those subjects, and failing in three subjects he should be examined in all. Under the old *regime* there was no written examination but mere *vivo voce* examination and that only for a single day. In the last test held in the Medical College, the examination continued to some 10 days. There were written, *vivo voce* and practical examinations. Hence the boon if granted would not have been an unusual one. If with single day's examination and mere *vivo voce* examination the service did not degenerate it would not deteriorate under the relaxation of the rule recommended.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Bankipore:

Public meeting of native gentry of Patna, Bankipore, convened by Kazi Norool Hossain, Kuer Sookhraj Bahadoor, Rai Jai Kissen, Syed Ameer Hosain, Rai Kushi Prasad, Babu Balkissen, Moonshi Najimuddin, Munshi Janki Sahai, Moulvi Khoda Buksh, Babu Kristochunder Ghose, Babu Nobinchunder De, Babu Baladeb Palit, held this evening to mark their appreciation of services of Babu Durgagati Banerjee to Behar, meeting numerously attended. Kazi Norool Hossain Subordinate Judge Patna in chair, Kumar Sookhraj Bahadoor moved the first resolution that on the eve Babu Durgagati's departure from Patna this meeting deem their duty to mark their appreciation of services rendered by him to Behar. Moulvi Faz Imam, Vice-Chairman, Patna Municipality, moved the second resolution that before his departure public reception be given to Babu Durgagati. Moulvi Kahadabuksh moved the third resolution that a subscription list be opened to commemorate in permanent form the services of Babu Durgagati.

The honor done to Babu Durgagati by the Beharis we take it is honor done to the Bengali community residing in Behar.

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS RUMOURED that the Duke of Connaught is most anxious to obtain Indian experience, and will probably, receive a command in India shortly. We hope the rumour is true.

IT IS STATED that a novel sect has been recently formed in Finland, the principal dogma being the supremacy of woman. The male members of the sect, whether married or engaged, are required to affirm, under oath, their willingness to submit to their wives or their betrothed, and to confess to them once a week. This dogma is not novel. It is more or less the creed of modern civilization. Only the confession we fear is not always submitted to.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Signor Chiarani of Circus celebrity has become blind.

WE HAVE HAD before us several issues of a new vernacular paper, entitled the *Surovi*. It is well written, and its spirit is excellent. We wish it every success.

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WE ARE SORRY to read that the *Behar Bandhu* is dead. It was the only vernacular paper of Behar. It is strange that Behar could not support one good vernacular paper.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN have been appointed Government Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation:

Mr. H. A. Adkin.	Mr. W. C. Madge.
Hon'ble Ameer Ali.	Babu Rajendra Nath Mittra.
Mr. Osmond Beeby.	,, Radha Roman Mitra.
Babu Pree Nath Dutt.	Kumar Debendro Mullick.
Mr. E. D. J. Ezra.	Babu Judoo Lal Mullick.
,, F. J. Fergusson.	Mr. James Murdoch.
,, E ias Gubboy.	,, Hurjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Syud Ameer Hossein.	Babu Narendra Nath Sen.
Mr. Thomas Jones.	Mr. A. H. Wallis.
Moulvie Kabiruddin.	,, J. Westland.
Maharajah Narendra Krishna.	,, J. G. Womack.
Mr. A. D. Larymore.	,, D. J. Zemin.

It will be seen that the above list substantially agrees with the one which we published before. The only change is the substitution of the name of Mr. Thomas Jones for that of Mr. Reinhold. The latter has declined the offer of Government.

THE DISCOVERY of Arabi's private papers, which were concealed in his mother's house, are said to be of the most damnatory character, implicating almost all the Khedive's present advisers. There are others disclosing very intimate relations with the Porte, and proving the Sultan's collusion with the rebellion. The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo says that many persons of the highest rank there, and in Turkey are deeply compromised in the documents now discovered; and the *Standard* correspondent states that he has been informed, by a trustworthy correspondent at Constantinople, that Tandri Bey, the sole member of the Turkish Mission remaining in Egypt, has been instructed by the Sultan to use his utmost influence to prevent public proceedings being taken against Arabi.

THE PIONEER thus begins an article entitled "a wonderful book":

The work by Nisikanta Chattopadhyaya on "The Yatras, or popular Dramas of Bengal," may not be as long as his name, but it is a very monument of erudition. Indeed Nisikant knows so much that he cannot keep it in. His learning is constantly bursting out to the astonishment of his readers *apropos* of nothing particular. A work written by a Bengali at Zurich, in English, on Sanskrit subjects, and published in Ludgate Hill, may be expected to be polyglot, but one is nevertheless staggered by illustrations drawn from the Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian, and French literatures in a phraseology half English half German."

THERE WERE 271 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th November, of which 42 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 81 from fever, 32 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 12 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from convulsions, 9 from tetanus and the rest from other causes Eighteen children were still-born, 48 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 35 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 6. The average of daily mortality was 38·7.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodials. 1. Annals of the External Land Trade of British India for the three months, April to June 1882. 2. Journal of the National Indian Association for November 1882 3. Sibudayaka Patrika, a Bengali Journal of Philosophy and Politics Nos. 1—4, 1289 Bengali era 4. Speech of the Honorable Sir Steuart Bayley in the Governor General's Council on the Agricultural Loan Bill. 5. The Children's Friend, No. 2 Vol. 4 for November 1882.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London November 13.—The person who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson, is a convict named Delaney. He was armed with a revolver, and was seized when on the point of firing. The Queen reviews the troops returned from Egypt, together with the Native Indian Officers, on the 18th instant, in St. James' Park. Her Majesty will decorate them on the same occasion.

14.—Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said the Madagascar question was seriously occupying the attention of Government owing to the important British interests involved.

The Indian Native Officers yesterday visited Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone, in addressing them, said the Queen had the same confidence in her Indian troops as in her English troops.

14.—Mr. Gladstone made this evening his promised statement respecting Egyptian affairs. He said Government intended negotiating a Convention with the Egyptian Government, dealing with the cost, and fixing the duration, of the British occupation in Egypt. He stated that the occupation would follow the precedent of the British occupation in France after the battle of Waterloo. The Right Honorable gentleman said he would not ask Parliament for a vote on account of the occupation. Sir S. Northcote, in reply, complained of reticence in the statement made by the Prime Minister, and said he reserved the right to impugn the policy of the Government in Egypt later on. The latest advices state that cholera has disappeared from Mecca.

14.—Mr. Kenny, a Parnellite, has been elected Member of Parliament for Ennis.

16.—The British Government refuses to accede to the reiterated proposals of the Porte to send a Special Turkish Commissioner to Egypt. Mr. Harry Kavanagh (Victoria Cross) has died at Gibraltar.

17.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said he had informed the Indian Government that the plan of the Indian Public Works Department to take annually for ten years a fixed quantity of iron and steel manufactured in India was open to serious objection.

Cairo November 12.—Contrary to agreement, the commission of enquiry in Arabi's case deny (refuse?) evidence submitted in cross-examination for the defence. Counsel has protested. Lord Dufferin is urging that the trial be expedited.

15.—One thousand Egyptian soldiers have left Suez for the Soudan. A second instalment is preparing to follow. Suleiman Pasha has given evidence that Arabi ordered him to set fire to Alexandria and murder the Khedive.

16.—The difficulty in connexion with the cross-examination of witnesses for the defence has been arranged between Mr. Broadley, the counsel, and the government prosecutor, the latter having conceded to the defence the right of cross-examination. The re-examination of Arabi's colleagues will commence to-day.

Constantinople November 16.—The Turkish Government insists upon sending a special Commissioner to Egypt.

Berlin, November 14—Parliament was opened here to-day by the Emperor, who in his speech declared that peace was assured.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE RENT BILL.

II.

AS MIGHT be expected Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Rent Bill has evoked considerable opposition among the revolutionists, who having nothing of their own at stake in the struggle, take advantage of their accidental position and power and seek to remodel Indian Society on some phantoms of their own creation. The checks and drawbacks, which repress despotism in the countries of Europe, have no place or operation in this land. The public here certainly feel as the public in England, France or Germany do, but here if the rulers of the land do not care to listen to the public voice, there is no power which can enforce attention; they may as well cry in the wilderness. It is of course different when a functionary in the position of the Chief Justice of Bengal speaks out and exposes the iniquity of a public measure. He cannot be accused of personal motives or party feelings; he has no personal interests to subserve; he cannot be charged with ignorance or interested opposition; as a Judge it is his duty to hold the balance with an even hand, and as a man of experience and judgment his words necessarily carry great weight. No wonder therefore that the revolutionists are ill at ease at seeing such a redoubted champion of law, order and equity as the Chief Justice enter the lists against them. Some of them have forgotten the ordinary amenities of life and have become grossly personal. Thus the *Statesman* is at a loss to discover an adequate reason for the appearance of the Chief Justice's minute at this juncture. It says that the Judges of the High Court had never responded to the requisition of the Local Government, and "now, when the proposals of the Local Government have been before the public for a very considerable period, have been submitted to the Supreme Government, and have actually come under the consideration of the Secretary of State, the province is startled by the publication of an impassioned minute by the Chief Justice alone, and an appeal to the zemindars to awaken themselves to a danger with which the action of the Government is supposed to threaten them." In our last we explained the reasons why the Judges of the High Court do not undertake the trouble of commenting on legislative measures. Respect commands respect. If the Government does not respect the opinion of the Judges, surely the latter cannot be expected to sacrifice their self-respect by thrusting their opinion upon the Government. Sir Richard Garth has given his own explanation of the tardy appearance of his minute. His Lordship says that he felt disinclined to oppose "what were generally known to be the strong views of Sir Ashley Eden in favour of the ryots, until those views had assumed something like a definite shape." The *Statesman* says that Sir Ashley Eden's last Bill was submitted some sixteen months ago, but our contemporary is aware that it has been kept a sealed secret. Sir Richard Garth says that he had been shewn the courtesy of reading it privately, but he was not allowed to comment upon it. He was consequently obliged to confine his remarks to Mr. Reynolds' Bill. But the *Statesman* far from taking note of this fact indulges in gross personalities. Thus: "Is it possible that the Chief Justice feared to enter the field of rent-law controversy, so long as the redoubtable Sir Ashley Eden remained in India? Or, as it has been suggested to us, has the production of this minute been prompted by a compunctious desire, on the part of the Chief Justice to make amends to the upper class of native society for his well-known opposition to the appointment of his native colleague as his successor, during his late absence on leave?" Surely we did not expect this sort of diatribe from a respectable paper like the *Statesman*. If the motives of the Chief Justice are not above cavil, how can we expect common honesty and frankness in the higher ranks of Anglo-Indian journalism? But let that pass. The writer thus goes on: "The Chief Justice of Bengal occupies an exalted position, in the proper upholding of which all Englishmen are interested: but the dignity of that office cannot fail to suffer in the estimation of the world, when its incumbent ventures to issue a party manifesto to a section of the community; when he avails himself of his official status to ridicule men, who are unable, from their own position, to effectually answer him; and when he publicly stigmatises well considered and deliberate proposals of the Government as a policy of confiscation, and, with misplaced earnestness, invokes God to interpose between the Government and its supposed victims. It must be a matter of regret to all that the Chief Justice should have thus descended to the level of a party pamphleteer. The Chief Justice of Bengal should not 'play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep'." Has the Chief Justice assumed the role of a party advocate? Does honest criticism of a legislative measure mean a party attack upon Government? Does earnestness in the cause of truth and justice mean the prostitution of the exalted office, which Sir Richard Garth holds? This is not the first time that Sir Richard has commented upon Indian Bills. Some of these minutes have been quoted by the Viceroy and the Law Member in open Council in support of the measures concerned. Take for instance his minutes on the Easements and Transfer of Property Bills, on which the Viceroy rested his defence of Mr. Whitley Stokes' measures. No one had the hardihood to accuse the Chief Justice of party feeling when he penned those minutes. And because in the case of the Rent Bill the opinion of the Chief Justice is opposed to the policy and proposals of Government, are his motives to be impeached? This is a canon of criticism which we feel confident no right-minded man will endorse. The writer in the *Statesman* considers it a mere plea that "the questions raised, for the most part, directly concern the administration of law, and he accordingly proceeds, like an attorney brief in hand, to discuss from a strictly legal point of view the provisions to which he objects. We cannot agree that his excuse meets the case." But it was the Government which invited the opinion of the Chief Justice, and there was therefore no "intrusion" on the part of his Lordship. But the writer contends that the Rent Bill ought not to be viewed in its legal aspect only. He says: "The amendment of the rent-law has become more a matter of policy than a question of dry law. It can only be adequately handled by men who have an intimate acquaintance with the condition of the agricultural classes, with the numerous causes that have contributed to the very unsatisfactory relations now existing between landlords and tenants, and with the needs of all parties interested in the amendment of the law. We have looked in vain in the minute for any indication that the writer possesses this qualification. There is much special pleading, much sneering at other men, much talk of the wisdom of our ancestors, and much complaint of injustice to the zemindars, but not a spark, not a ray, of statesmanship. This was doubtless to be expected. Save such hazy ideas as he might have obtained from the cumbrous records of rent-suits which have passed through his hands, Sir Richard Garth must have gathered his impressions of the condition of the agricultural community, of

their grievances and wants, entirely from the native gentlemen of Calcutta who attend his receptions, but of whom the majority consists of zemindars, while the remainder are mainly townsmen, who are as profoundly ignorant of the state of things prevailing in the interior as an ordinary Londoner is of the English system of farming. The Chief Justice's visits to the interior have been confined to pleasure trips and shooting expeditions, and he has, we believe, never come into contact with the *people* of the country." The writer is again personal, but we have no wish to bandy personalities with him. He does not evidently perceive that his logic if pushed to its legitimate sequence would upset his own position. He considers the experience gained by the Chief Justice in the trial of rent-suits as worthless. We speak with no irreverence when we ask whether the Viceroy himself, on whom rests the whole responsibility of legislation, can lay claim even to such experience, and is His Excellency therefore disqualified from considering measures affecting our agricultural population? Has the Secretary of State any personal experience of the actual condition of our agricultural classes? Does the Law Member of the Supreme Council possess such experience? Can the Finance Minister say that he has a personal knowledge of the relations subsisting between zemindars and ryots? And yet these functionaries must decide the fate of the Bill. Take even the two reputed authors of the Bill. Mr. O Kinealy was never a District Collector; for the most part he has acquired his knowledge of the agricultural community from "the cumbrous records of rent-suits." Mr. Mackenzie was a District Collector for about two years or so, and his experience was confined to a single district, where the relations between the landlord and tenant have not been strained. And yet they are held up as men "who have an intimate acquaintance with the condition of the agricultural classes, with the numerous causes that have contributed to the very unsatisfactory relations now existing between the landlords and tenants, and with the needs of all parties interested in the amendment of the law." *O! tempora! O! mores!*

But however the Chief Justice may be ridiculed and maligned by revolutionists, whose leaders have been shown up by his Lordship, the unprejudiced public will not judge him by their standard. They know what little room there is for independence in the officialdom of this country, and they hail any ray of independence in it as a relief. Nothing could be more deplorable than the history of this Rent Bill. If the officialdom of Bengal could be polled, and if the officials could speak out freely and unreservedly, we believe nine men out of ten among them would give their adhesion to Sir Richard Garth's minute and denounce the Bill as manifestly a measure of confiscation. If we are informed aright some of them have written to that effect. It is notorious that Messrs. Dampier, Field and Harrison widely differed with Messrs. O'Kinealy and Mackenzie on many important points. Mr. Buckland, late member of the Board of Revenue, did not support the Bill. Some of our distinguished Commissioners, Lord Ulick Browne, and Messrs. Peacock and Monro do not subscribe to it. But there seems to be a *zid* in the matter in certain high quarters, and the Bill is to be passed not because it is wanted but because *they* want it. We stop here to-day.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON EGYPT.

WE have read with much interest Lord Northbrook's speech on Egypt. His Lordship spoke with authority. In fact he was the first Minister, who gave the British public some glimpses of the future policy of Government towards Egypt. His Lordship briefly alluded to the causes of the Egyptian war. He said: "It seems to me that if there is one thing that is universally admitted by any one more than another it is that in the circumstances in which the Government was placed, under the obligations which we received from our predecessors in respect to Egypt, and with the vast interests involved in connexion with our great dependency of India, interests involving the peace of Europe, and the future, I may say, perhaps, of the East and of the West, interests which affected the honour of this country in support of a ruler who had been loyal in his engagements to us, and was determined, as I believe, to perform his duty to his own country and to put down insurrection—I say there is a universal concurrence of opinion in this country that in the circumstances in which we were placed we had no alternative whatever but to lend the support of England for the purpose of subduing the military insurrection which had broken out in Egypt." We have only one word to say on this point. As far as we have been able to judge there was nothing in the movements of the insurrectionists of Egypt, which shewed that the Suez Canal was in danger, and that therefore the gate to India was in jeopardy. It was the distinct policy of Arabi Pasha not to close the Canal to the commerce of the world. His Lordship made these just and pregnant remarks on Mahomedan feeling in India on the Egyptian question:

In India the great Mahomedan community known best what the intentions and policy of the British Government are. They are accustomed to British rule; they know that we in India have made no distinction between one religion and another. Whether a man is a Mahomedan, or a Hindoo, or a Christian, he is treated equally before the law in India, and he is equally a subject of Her Majesty in all his rights as a citizen of a great country. (Cheers.) And in India what do we see? We see the great Mahomedan native princes, as soon as they heard that military operations were to be undertaken in Egypt, offering their troops to assist the troops of the Queen. (Cheers.) And a very remarkable incident has occurred. India has followed, probably you would say the good example which we are setting now ourselves at this moment. In India they have adopted the English custom of giving dinners, and proposing toasts on great political occasions (laughter), and it is not long since, when Sir Herbert Macpherson was just about to start for the city of Allahabad, the capital of the north-western province, to take the command of the Indian contingent, that the native gentlemen and English gentlemen did what you would do if he were to start from Liverpool—they determined to give him a dinner. (Hear, hear.) And when they gave him a dinner, they naturally proposed the health of the native army, which was to assist in the operations, and the gentleman who returned thanks for the native army was not an Englishman, or a Hindoo, or a native prince, but he was a Mahomedan gentleman, the son, I may say, of a most esteemed friend of my own, one of the very leading Mahomedan gentlemen in India, now one of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council of the Viceroy. And just for one moment I will say this, that nothing has given me greater satisfaction, and nothing, I am sure, will give all those who take an interest in India greater satisfaction, in the administration of Lord Ripon than this, that since Lord Ripon, who has been a most excellent administrator has been in that position, he has lost no opportunity of placing native gentlemen of distinction and ability and who are fit for it in high office in the State. The fact is that this work that we have had to do in Egypt is perfectly well understood in India. It is not the first time in the history of India that military adventurers have been seen who, when once they had got possession, have invariably produced the greatest calamities to the country over which they held their sway.

Well and truly said. Lord Northbrook paid a deserved compliment to Lord Ripon. Sir Stafford Northcote had drawn a parallel between the War in Affghansthan and the War in Egypt. Lord Northbrook thus replied:

The other day, at Glasgow, I think, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the circumstances of these two wars were, as he expressed it, curiously parallel. It certainly struck me as a most remarkable statement, because, so far as I know, the circumstances of these two wars were diametrically opposite. There could not possibly be more difference between the two cases. There certainly was a war in Afghanistan and there have been operations in Egypt. What were the circumstances of the Afghanistan war? We went into Afghanistan in opposition to Mahomedan rule. What have we done in Egypt? We have gone to Egypt in support of Mahomedan rule. What did the Conservative Government do in regard to Afghanistan? They carried out a policy diametrically contrary to the policy of their predecessors—even the predecessors of their own side. (Hear, hear.) What have we done in Egypt? We have accepted the responsibilities which were placed upon us by our predecessors and carried out in the main the policy which they approved. One thing more in respect to this war. We entered on war in Egypt in accordance with the authority of the opinions of all those we consulted, who were responsible for giving their opinion on the matter, and the Conservative Government in going to war in Afghanistan acted contrary to the deliberate opinion of those whom they consulted, and who had the responsibility of giving their opinion. I am sure, gentlemen, you will see that these are mere assertions, and the moment you apply the test of fact to assertions like these they crumble to pieces. (Cheers).

Lord Northbrook was quite right. The policy in the two cases has been quite different. In the case of Affghansthan it was aggressive—in that of Egypt it was protective.

The most important question connected with Egypt at present is what will be the future policy of the British Goverument. Lord Northbrook thus spoke on the subject:

We have always said one thing with respect to Egypt, that we had no selfish interest whatever to serve; that it was our object to see that Egypt was tranquil, that Egypt was well governed, and that it was only such a condition as we have seen—namely, the anarchy that existed in Egypt—that would make us interfere. We do not desire to annex or govern Egypt. (Cheers.) I doubt if there is a responsible politician of any party that would desire to do either the one or the other. But we are not prepared to see Egypt in the power of any other country, (Cheers.) It is not our desire, we do not wish, to acquire an exclusive power over the Suez Canal (Hear, hear.) But we are not prepared to allow Egypt to lapse into such a condition as to make it probable that the Suez Canal can be stopped at any time against British ships, whether of peace or of war.

. . . . What we say is this, that in the first place we must take care that this work, which we have done to-day at the cost of the blood and of the money of this country, shall not have to be done again. (Cheers.) In fact, the first thing we have to do is to take care that in Egypt the army is not too great for the absolute wants of the country, and that there shall be an army that shall be loyal to the ruler (cheers), and shall defend the lives and property of foreigners as much as of the natives in case of trouble such as that which happened at Alexandria the other day. When we have done that we shall have to consider other matters connected with the administration, and I have that confidence in the ability of those on the spot who will be the advisers of the Government, and that the mass of the people of Egypt only want to be left alone to cultivate the soil under a decent kind of Government without being harried and worried by unnecessary taxation, that the difficulties which may appear at present rather formidable will be overcome by the abiiity of statesmen—Egyptian statesmen who will be in the Government, with the advice of those who will assist them in the administration of the country.

So far so good. But we expected that Lord Northbrook as an ex-Viceroy of India, and as one who has the warmest sympathy for her, would say something regarding the defrayal of the expenses of the Indian Contingent. But unfortunately His Lordship was ominously silent on the subject. This is much to be regretted. We earnestly hope that His Lordship will do justice to the tax-payers of India.

THE SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF REVENUE.

THE reader will remember that in noticing the debate on the Jhansi Relief Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, we announced that the question of modifying the revenue system in the temporarily settled districts was under the consideration of the Government of India. The Supreme Government has, however, made no change in the existing system of settlement. It has only laid down some principles for working the system in its Resolution of the 12th ultimo. Four years ago Sir George Couper invited the attention of the Government of India to the important question, which forms the subject-matter of this Resolution, and asked for a definite statement of the policy of Government in regard to suspension or remission of the revenue demand under extraordinary circumstances. This was, perhaps, the only good thing which Sir George did during his six years administration of the North-Western Provinces, and we must give him credit for it. He recommended that, for purposes of remission and suspension of revenue, the cultivated area of the united provinces might be divided into three great classes:—(1) tracts watered by canals; (2) those tracts in which no suspension or remission should be allowed under ordinary vicissitudes of season, but in which they should be made in the presence of such a calamity as that which overtook them in 1877; (3) tracts which are dependent on the seasons for their irrigation, and in which the rainfall is uncertain and precarious, such as the districts of Jhansi and Bundelkhand, and certain portions of the Cawnpore districts. These sensible and reasonable recommendations have been adopted by the Government of India. The Resolution under notice *deals with the temporarily settled districts of*

Upper India and the Central Provinces, and it points out that the rigid enforcement of the revenue demand, irrespective of calamities and of seasons, was not part of the intention of the authors of the revenue system in Northern India. Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose instructions formed the basis of the present system of settlement in all temporarily-settled provinces of Upper India, wrote that the failure of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement of Ajmere was "owing to the want of some definite rule for fixing the rights of each member of the community, and from a supposition that, when once the demand has been fixed at a moderate amount, the people might be left to themselves without any further superintendence by the Collector than consisted in enforcing payment of the demand." Mr. Thomason fully recognised that a hail-storm and inundation, a blight or the absence of timely rain might bring ruin upon certain villages, and that such cases would call for immediate remedy, which should take the shape of a suspension of the demand or the offer of takavi in order to prevent the desertion of cultivators and irretrievable desolation of the village.

But whatever may have been the intentions of the authors of the revenue system in Northern India, the revenue administrators of the country adopted in practice the principle of a fixed unalterable demand. They held that it was the duty of the landowner and the cultivator to save in good years sufficient to meet the loss of bad seasons, and so they rigidly enforced the revenue demand irrespective of calamities and seasons. Thus it came to be understood that the reputation of collectors depended not so much on the prosperity of their districts as on the amount of revenue they were able to realize even in bad years. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief which has been caused by the rigorous exaction of a fixed unalterable demand without regard to the character of the seasons. The Government of India now admits the necessity of dealing with the question of suspension and remission of land revenue. It observes :—"The necessity of taking it up, and of following to some extent the lines indicated by the North-Western Provinces Government in 1878, has been forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Government of India by reports lately received on the agricultural condition of several parts of the country during years immediately succeeding the famine, which show that the measures taken in 1877-78 for preventing the revenue from pressing too heavily on the people failed adequately to meet the difficulty, and *that in many places serious and permanent mischief has been caused.*" The italics are ours. This confession does great honor to Lord Ripon. The orders issued by the Government of Lord Lytton in October 1877 for the realization of the *kharif* kist of that year in the North-Western Provinces, in the face of the almost total destruction of the autumn crops by the failure of the summer rains, and of the representation of the Local Government that the exaction of the demand would ruin the mass of revenue-payers, were condemned at the time by all thinking persons. The Government of Lord Ripon have endorsed the verdict of public opinion. The Supreme Government lays down in the present Resolution that suspension, not remission, of revenue should be the ordinary mode of relief. But we must say that mere suspension of revenue in the presence of such a calamity as that which overtook the North-Western Provinces in 1877, would give no appreciable relief. The rule that a zemindar must look to the surplus of good years to recoup himself for the losses of bad years may do well for years of only partial failure; but in seasons of extraordinary failure remission must be granted, if the zemindar and the tenant are not to be ruined.

Turning to the practical application of the principle laid down above, the Government of India, in accordance with Sir George Couper's suggestions, directs that the agricultural land of upper India shall be distributed into three classes :—(1) Secure areas; (2) Insecure areas; (3) Fluctuating areas. The classification of agricultural land would be the first step in giving effect to the new policy. In making the classification the unit will ordinarily be the estate. All estates of which 50 per cent. and upwards of the cultivated area is secured by irrigation, and which is not liable to failure in time of drought will be classed under "Secure areas." Into this class will fall all estates which are practically safe from drought. Estates which have less than 50 per cent. of the area secured will be classed under "Insecure areas." In "Fluctuating areas" will be placed those tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity. The term "Secure" as defined by the Government of India, means secure from drought or inundation, and is not intended to imply security from hail-storms, devastations by locusts, and similar calamities. In secure areas neither suspension nor remission will ordinarily be allowed, though the former may be occasionally found necessary, thanks to the Government of India, in the case of serious but occasional calamities. But we ask—would no suspension or remission be granted in secure areas in the presence of such a calamity as overtook the North-Western Provinces in 1877? Prolonged drought makes irrigation from wells impossible. Not only the water in the wells dries up, but the draught cattle become unfit for hard work owing to insufficient nourishment. In the event of failure of irrigation in time of drought suspension and remission of revenue should be allowed in secure areas. Otherwise the noble object which Lord Ripon has in view will not be attained. For Insecure areas the Government of India directs the adoption of a graduated scale of suspension which shall fit in with a graduated scale of loss of crop. Local Governments are requested to draw up a scale of suspension, and it is laid down that the scale should be modified according to the known severity or leniency of the incidence of the revenue assessments. Where the crop is estimated between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal crop, the suspension of rent and revenue may vary between one-fifth and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the demand. When the crop is estimated at between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal crop, suspensions may be given from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the demand. When the crop is estimated at less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a normal crop, the suspension may vary between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the demand; and when the loss is total, the whole amount may be suspended. When the loss is total, the whole amount of rent and revenue should be remitted, and in other cases the remission should be proportionate to the extent of loss. But the Government of India is not inclined to adopt such a fair and reasonable course. It holds that remissions will depend on the character of subsequent crops. In this view we are unable to agree. A system of mere suspension will not meet the necessities of the case when the loss amounts to or exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal crop. In such cases remissions should be invariably granted if the Government of India desires to promote the welfare of the people. When the loss comes up to or exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ of a full crop, remission is absolutely necessary to prevent the zemindar and tenant being drawn into the hands of the money-lender. Unless remission in proportion to the severity of the loss be allowed when the crop is estimated at less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal crop, the relief will be merely nominal. As regards "Fluctuating areas," the Government of India directs that the assessment of estates under this class shall be annual, the revenue of the land cultivated in each year being collected, and that of the uncultivated land being remitted. This is as it should be. But it is needless to say that every thing will depend on the manner in which the orders of the Government of India are carried out. If the system of fluctuating assessment, which existed in the Deccan, Jhansi and Bundelkhand, when they came under British rule, had been continued, those provinces would not have been reduced to the deplorable condition in which they now are. But that system was condemned as barbarous and unscientific, and the English, with the pedantry which characterises them, introduced the scientific plan of a fixed unalterable demand. It must not be forgotten that the system of yearly measurements entails excessive labour, and that it will be no easy task to perform the work satisfactorily. To apply the fluctating assessment system to large tracts will necessitate special establishments, and the Government of India must be prepared to incur additional expenditure, if it desires to have effect given to its views in regard to the suspension and remission of revenue. The carrying out of the new policy will of course require the periodical inspection of every village. To work the new system effectually, it will also be necessary to completely remodel the staff of tehsildars, naib tehsildars, kanungoes and patwarris in Northern India. The less we speak of the efficiency and honesty of this body of public servants the better. Mr. Buck's famous Institutes have as yet hardly done any thing appreciable in the direction of improving the patwaris, though something has been done to render the kanungoes' power efficient by the introduction of University under-graduates into the service. The successful working of the system prescribed in the Resolution under notice would be impossible without a remodelling of the entire subordinate revenue staff of the Upper Provinces.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

MR. WALTER WREN, M. A., is a successful tutor of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination. During the years 1867-78 he passed under the old Regulations 184 candidates out of 452 vacancies, and under the new Regulations he has passed 50 out of 99. He has, therefore, exceptional experience in the working of the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examination, and is eminently qualified to speak with authority on the subject. He has favoured us with a copy of the Memorandum, which he has lately addressed the Marquis of Hartington on the Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service Competition. He gives a succinct history of the Indian competitive system. He says, "the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to public competition in order to secure the best men. Appointments were to be won "by superiority in an intellectual competition," not as before, "given by favour." They were to be won in an examination "confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who remain at home, should pay some attention. Students of all these branches of knowledge were to have an equal hope of success." No part of the United Kingdom, and no class of schools "was to be looked to" to "furnish successful candidates exclusively," but "all places of Liberal education" were to be "fairly dealt by." Candidates were at first allowed to compete up to the age of 23, and instantly after passing went out to India. This was found to be inconvenient, because successful competitors went out in ignorance of nearly all they were required to know to fit them for the due discharge of their duties, and, therefore, had to spend two or three years drawing high pay before they could be set to work, and, generally, began their official career too late. The age was reduced, first to 22 and then to 21, to give, first *one* year's, and then *two* years' probation in England, during which successful competitors were required to prove (by passing four half-yearly examinations) to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they were going out fit for their work, by their knowledge of law, the routine and practice of the Law Courts, native languages, and political economy. Candidates were allowed to compete *four* times. They had to be "over 17 and under 21." They could stay at school till 17 or 18, compete for College Scholarships, compete for the I.C.S. after six or eighteen months residence, keep their terms at any Inn of Court, take degrees during the period of probation, and go out to India barristers-at-law, fit in every respect for the discharge of their duties. It would be thus seen that the old Regulations worked beneficially and the practical results in India fully justified the anticipations of the authors of the Regulations. The men, who came out in the earlier years, have decidedly proved our best men. But they have not all been University men. The private tutor, whom Mr. Wren calls the free-trader in education, performed an important function. Mr. Wren writes: "The Free-traders

not only worked hard themselves and took care their pupils worked, and provided equally good teaching with any to be found at Oxford and Cambridge, but also charged less money for it." Again: "Free Trade always beats Monopoly. Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates began reading with the Free-traders for the Long Vacation. Then they got asking for leave of absence for the term before the Competition. This was at first contemptuously granted, afterwards angrily refused. Not only did undergraduate Candidates leave the Universities to read with the Free-traders, but boys who would in the ordinary course have gone to the Universities, but who wanted to succeed in the Competition, went to read with the Free-traders. Note the scandal. Cadets of good families leaving the Universities, or refusing to go thither, because if they wanted "to get I.C.S." they were more likely to do so if they read with a private tutor! It was bad enough for boys of middle-class schools, non-conformists, sons of tradesmen, to get in! But when it came to the sons of the classes whose birthright is "The Public School and the University," to leave the one and refuse to go to the other, there was something like a Panic! The vested interests of those time-honoured institutions—"The Schools" were being "harassed" and endangered. Calling the Free-traders "crammers," "crimpers," "educational pests," "noxious parasites," and "illegitimate and fungoid ex-crescences," and other opprobrious names, produced no effect on either them or their pupils. Something had to be done. Not only was Free-trade beating Monopoly, but the original object of throwing the service open to public competition, *viz.*, to get rid of "favour," to give all classes an equal chance of success, and to get the best men, was being attained. What would become of the reverend monopolists?" The agitation set on foot by the Public Schools authorities had the desired effect. Lord Salisbury reduced the maximum age for admission of candidates from 21 to 19 years and also changed some of the subjects for examination. "The head-masters," says Mr. Wren, "predicted that if they got the changes they asked for they would be able to turn out a larger number of successful candidates, *i.e.*, the service was to be sacrificed to the Schools. Public Schools were to have protection, to be favoured, at the expense of Nonconformists, of the natives of India, of justice, of efficiency, against the advice of the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates are now allowed to compete twice only, at 17 and 18 years of age. They must be "over 17 under 19" years old on the first of June." The standard of examination has been lowered. Thoroughness is forbidden, and only *elements, outlines,* and *lower portions* are allowed. Thus the new Regulations have worked injuriously in a variety of ways. They have practically excluded Indian candidates, deteriorated the standard of education, and told seriously upon the physical constitution of the learners. Under the old Regulations, Mr. Wren says, "candidates had more tries. They took things more easily. I know of one instance only of a candidate killing himself by trying it on. He passed at the age of 17. His immature brain gave way. He never went to India." Again: "I say it is calculated to break down the best men instead of developing them into the best men for India when they get there. This is the way to ruin candidates, and education too. This is the way the New Regulations remove "all temptation to aim at accumulating hastily-acquired, ill-digested information, and limit the number of subjects candidates take up!" Mr. Wren thus concludes:

"The question how to get the best men is the question. The cutting down of the age is what does the mischief. The prizes are great. The competition is severe. The more the age is cut down the more severe is the competition. The Old Regulations prevented "Cramming." The new ones make it compulsory. You cannot put five years' work into three; you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring these brains. If you put too many irons into the fire of a boys mind and blow at that fire to see whether you can make and keep all those irons hot, you will very soon burn that fire away to dust and ashes. Only nine of the thirteen candidates selected in the first competition went to India.

The medical reports of the successful competitors are, I am informed, far less satisfactory than they were of the candidates of higher age. I believe it to be a well-established fact that the percentage of mortality among young officers and young civilians is higher than that among older men. The class from which candidates are chosen is a more limited one. The more limited the class the more limited the number of competitors, i. e., there are fewer good men to choose from. The fewer the competitors the lower the average of quality. The racing of yearlings is known to be ruinous to those raced. The risks to the mind from too early racing are greater and worse than those to the body."

The arguments put forth by Mr. Wren are good, strong, and valid. We generally concur with him. We think he has made out a good case for the abolition of the new Regulations. Mr. Wren has not touched upon the gross injustice to the people of India, which the new Regulations involve. The subject calls for united agitation in England and in India.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE OF BENGAL.

THE reader knows that in order to better the prospects of the Subordinate Educational Service in Bengal, a graded system was introduced in 1879. The necessity of improving the position of the ill-paid officers belonging to this branch of the public service had for many years been pressed upon the attention of Government, but without any effect. When the late Mr. Atkinson drew up a comprehensive scheme for bettering the prospects of the subordinate officers of the Education Department, the then Government of Bengal turned a deaf ear to his representations on the usual plea of want of money. Sir Ashley Eden, however, recognised the necessity of improving the position of these officers, and offered Rs. 22,000 in round numbers for the purpose. Although this sum was quite inadequate for the attainment of the object in view, it would, if properly applied, have, to some extent, redressed the grievances of the members of the Subordinate Educational Service. But Mr. Croft devised a scheme for grading them, which not only reduced the appropriation of the money placed at his disposal by the Government of Bengal unnecessarily, but which has actually caused a saving. The new scheme was launched four years ago with a flourish of trumpets. It was stated "that the establishment of a graded system would go far to remove these difficulties [those in the way of attracting the best graduates of the University to the Education Department] and to place educational work on the same level as a profession as the other branches of Government service;" and that the graded scheme offered "to the officers of the Education Department the same prospects of advancement as are held out to the junior members of the Executive and Judicial Services." And since the introduction of this graded system it has become the fashion to speak glibly of the improved prospects of the members of the Subordinate Educational Service. But the experience gained from the four years' practical working of the system conclusively proves that Mr. Croft's scheme has not in the least improved the position and bettered the prospects of subordinate educational officers, as we shall presently show.

The total number of appointments in the Subordinate Educational Service before the introduction of the graded system was 290 and the number fixed under that system is 316. The increase, in the number of appointments, therefore, is 26. Of these, as many as 16 are in the lowest grade and only ten in the upper six classes. The creation of these ten appointments is all that has been done by Mr. Croft's scheme for improving the position and bettering the prospects of the subordinate educational officers of Bengal. Of these ten, again, one in class I—namely, the post of the Drawing Master of the Sibpore Engineering College—is not available for the promotion of the graded officers. It is a special appointment which, whenever it falls vacant, will be filled by an outsider. So nine appointments in the higher grades constitute all the boon that Mr. Croft's scheme has conferred on the members of the Subordinate Educational Service. This is a mere drop in the ocean. It is no wonder that there should be, as there is, a wholesale block in promotion. Then, in the distribution of appointments into the several classes the graded system of the Subordinate Educational Service is based on an utterly wrong principle. The number of posts in the last two classes—the sixth and the seventh—is disproportionately large, and the natural consequence is a retardation of promotion. The superiority of the subordinate judicial and executive services over the educational in this respect will be seen from the following table:

Class	Sub. Educational Service No. of officers.	Sub. Judicial Service No. of officers.	Sub. Executive Service No. of officers.
I	... 6	... 7	... 7
II	... 10	... 15	... 9
III	... 25	... 26	... 19
IV	... 40	... 75	... 39
V	... 60	... 70	... 63
VI	... 75	... 65	... 58
VII	... 100	... 25	... 37
Total	... 316	... 283	... 232

The last two classes of the Subordinate Educational Service comprise no less than 175 appointments, while the number of posts in the five upper classes is 141 only. But in the Subordinate Judicial Service there are 193 higher appointments against 90 in the lowest grades and the corresponding numbers in the Subordinate Executive Service are 137 and 95. In the Subordinate Judicial Service the number of higher appointments is double that of the lower; whereas in the Subordinate Educational Service the number of posts in the five upper classes is much less than in the last two classes. These facts clearly establish the necessity of reorganising the Subordinate Educational Service, if the Government is sincere in its desire to better the prospects of the members of that service. They also show that the graded system does not offer to the officers of the Education Department the same prospects of advancement as are held out to the junior members of the Executive and Judicial Services—the merit which Mr. Croft had claimed for his scheme. A subordinate judicial officer of the seventh class gets a step, say, in four years from the date of his first appointment to the service, and a subordinate executive officer in a much shorter period. But it takes a subordinate educational officer not less than 8 years—and in many cases even more—to get into the next higher grade. So with eight years on the most favourable calculation for a step, the time required to enable a subordinate educational officer to reach the topmost rung of the ladder is 56 years. This is marvellously rapid promotion, indeed! It may be urged that the vast majority of the members of the service should look to the third class, which has a maximum pay of Rs. 300 as the goal of their ambition; and that graduates have not to begin their career in the lowest class as they are, as a rule, put in the next higher class by the Director. But even then it will take them no less than two and thirty years to rise to Rs. 300 a month. Now contrast this with the good fortune of the graduates, who can obtain admission into the subordinate judicial or executive service. They draw Rs. 300 a month before they are 7 or 8 years old in the service. The sesquennial system of increment has on the whole made the prospects of the subordinate educational officers rather worse. There is now as much uncertainty as regards one's promotion as in the pre-graded era, while the present arrangement is attended with an additional disadvantage. In former times, promotion when it came brought with it an appreciable pecuniary benefit. But now the officer promoted does not feel that he has received a lift till after the expiry of a full twelve month from the date of promotion. Even if a subordinate educational officer be fortunate enough to get a step every sixth year—which will seldom if ever be the case so long as the present disproportion between the strength of the higher and the lower classes exists—it will take him full two and forty years to attain to the topmost grade. There is another reason for the promotion of subordinate educational officers. The Director, as we have hinted, delights in putting outsiders over the heads of the officers

already in the Department. A new member of the subordinate judicial or executive service must begin at the lowest grade, be his merits ever so high; and an officer already in the service is rarely superseded, unless there is something positive against him. But the case is widely different in the subordinate educational service. No class of the graded service is sacred to the Director. He shoves in new men in whatever class he pleases, from the first to the seventh. Since the introduction of the graded system four years ago 13 new men have been pitchforked into the upper classes, though there are 68 officers in the Department who have served from 20 to 30 years and 81 who have served from 12 to 19 years, drawing pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a month. Long and meritorious service in the Department counts for nothing when the Director chooses to put outsiders in the upper classes.

Mr. Croft's hope that the establishment of a graded system would place educational work on the same level as a profession in the other branches of the public service, has not been fulfilled. His scheme has proved a mere blind. It has not improved the position and bettered the prospects of the subordinate educational officers. Some alterations in the present graded system are absolutely necessary to make it really the boon it promised to be. In the first place the new nominees should as a rule be made to begin at the lowest class, as in the subordinate judicial and executive services. That in special cases and exceptional circumstances it may be necessary to violate this, we admit; but its violation should be strictly limited to cases of absolute necessity. In the second place, the initial pay should be raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. One of the main objects of establishing graded system was to attract distinguished University graduates to the Education Department. Now, Rs. 50 a month, is too poor a remuneration to induce good men to accept service in the Education Department or remain parmanently in it. Distinguished graduates generally do not take educational work as a profession; they merely adopt it as a make-shift, and never think of remaining permanently in the department simply because the prospects of advancement are very gloomy. This can only be remedied by improving the position and bettering the subordinate educational officers. In the third place, we would abolish the present plan of quinquenial or sesquinial increments and substitute for it the same system of promotion as is in vogue in the subordinate judicial and executive services. This will necessitate a redistribution of appointments in the various classes, with a view to establishing a fair proportion between the number of posts in the higher classes and those in the lower, and thereby affording facilities for promotion. But before doing this, it is necessary to exclude the purely ministerial officers of the department from the subordinate educational service. The Head and Second Assistants of the Director's Office might remain members of the service in the same way as the Personal Assistants to Commissioners are included in the Subordinate Executive Service; but the 16 clerks that are now in the graded list should be excluded from it. This would reduce the total number of appointments to 310, which we would distribute as follows:

Present Distribution.						Proposed Distribution.			
Class.	No. of officers,		Minimum and maximum pay. Rs.			Class.	No. of officers.		Monthly pay Rs.
I	...	6	400	to	500	I	... 8	...	500
II	...	10	300	,,	400	II	... 15	...	400
III	...	25	200	,,	300	III	... 35	...	300
IV	...	40 +1	150	,,	200	IV	... 50	...	200
V	...	60 ,, 2	100	,,	150	V	.. 72	...	150
VI	...	75 ,, 5	75	,,	100	VI	... 75	...	100
VII	...	100 ,, 3	50	,,	75	VII	... 55	...	75
Total		316 ,, 11					310		

We commend this scheme to the favorable consideration of Mr. Croft and Mr. Rivers Thompson. The Government should not grudge the small additional expenditure which the adoption of the proposed scheme would involve. Half a lakh of rupees can, we believe, be saved by reducing the present grants to the zilla schools without impairing their efficiency in the least, as these institutions have now three-fourths of a lakh at their credit to fall back upon in case of deficit. Then there is the sum of Rs. 22,000 which Sir Ashly Eden offered to the Director for improving the position of the subordinate educational officers. Rs. 72,000 will go far towards meeting the additional cost of reorganising the subordinate educational service in the manner advocated by us; now if it be necessary to spend a few thousands more for the purpose, we earnestly hope the Government of Bengal, considering the importance of the matter, will provide the same from provincial revenues. The subordinate educational officers have strong claims upon Mr. Rivers Thompson's consideration after what he has done for improving the position of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services.

ANTAGONISM OF FEELING.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the proceedings of a case between a native and a European tried at Debrugur for comment. The facts of the case are disclosed in the following depositions:

Joypersad Sing sworn,—Some five days ago Mr. Robinson of the Railway Company met me on the road and said if you come to the office I'll talk. I went for three or four days but never met him. This morning at 10 A. M., I went, Mr. Robinson asked me what I wanted. I said I had come because I had been called by him the other day. He said "what did you say before Mr. Ludlow." I said he had asked me about some evidence against Mr. Vanquelin and I said I did not know. Then Mr. Robinson said did not you say before Mr. Ludlow that Mr. Rayson and I had taken "a bribe" I said "no, I had not." Then the Sahib said "I will spit in your mouth. Clear out or I will kick you out of this office.

Punchanund Dey son of Dhoay Churn Dey sworn,—I am assistant Book-keeper in the Railway Company. I am in the same room as Mr. Robinson at the office. Mr. Robinson and Joy Persad Babu had some "Boka Bokee" (chatter) amongst themselves. I don't know exactly what about Mr. Robinson said "you are a damned liar" I will spit in your mouth, and "if you do not clear out," you will be kicked but whether he said kicked off or kicked out" I don't remember; this hadpened last Thursday between 10 and 11 A. M. I don't know what the quarrel was about. I heard afterwards what it was about.

Ashutosh Banerji son of Gopeenath Banerji sworn,—I am Book-keeper in the Railway, I don't remember on what day about two or three days ago, about 10 A. M. Robinson Sahib said "Lo' you told Mr. Ludlow that I kept back to myself part of the money of the Bill which I passed to Mr. Ludlow "Joy Sing said no I did not." Then Mr. Robinson said "you are a liar" That remark may be true ("and if you do not clear out of the office. I w'll clear you out, that is all I heard. I can only speak to the word "Liar" I did not hear him say "I will spit in your mouth."

To Court. I have for thirty years had dealings with Europeans. I have never heard a European use the words "I will spit in your mouth."

Doyanund Borooah son of Poornanand Barooah sworn,—I work in the Railway office at miscellaneous work, Mr. Robinson said to Joy Sing "you are a liar" you had better go out of the office before I kick you. I think he said something about spitting in his face, but I can't say for certain; he said something about "spit.', But I can't say for certain what Mr. Robinson said. Joy Sing had told Mr. Ludlow that Mr. Robinson had shared part of the money of a bill which he had passed for Mr. Rayson. Joy Sing denied and hence the words used. That is all I know.

Haridas Rai son of Moheshchunder Rai sworn,—I am assistant Book-keeper of the Railway office. Last Friday about 10 or 11 A. M. Joy Sing came to our office and asked Mr. Robinson what he wanted of him. And Mr. Robinson said, "damned liar you are. Did you not say to Mr. Ludlow that I had made arrangements with Mr. Rayson to have a share in his Bills which I passed for him and now you deny saying this before me. If you remain one moment longer in this office, I will kick you out. Then Joy Sing came away. That is all I know about the case, I don't remember Mr. Robinson saying that he would spit in Joy Sing Baboo's face.

The Magistrate has passed the following order:

Order.

I see no reason to proceed further in this matter. If the complainant goes about spreading false reports about his superiors to Government officers as there is reason to believe he did about Mr. Robinson, he must expect strong language from these persons about whom he spreads these reports.

I may remark that the use of the objectionable words "I will spit in your mouth" has not been satisfactorily proved and it is not the usual form of abuse used by Europeans whatever when Europeans descend to the use of abusive language. Papers filed.

We would not have noticed this case, but for the feeling which seems to exist on both sides. It is not right feeling; both the complainant and defendant were in our opinion equally to blame. The Magistrate dismissed the charge; we do not find fault with him for doing so, but we think he might have with every propriety expressed his disapproval of the conduct of the defendant without actually punishing him. The defendant might have felt annoyed with the complainant, but he should not have used abusive words, which might have resulted in a breach of the peace. The Magistrate ought to have pointed out the error of their ways to both complainant and defendant. A few judicious words from the Magistrate as the head of the district may in many cases assuage ill-feeling between Europeans and Natives.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MYSORE PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent at Mysore.)

SELF-GOVERNMENT LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE have received the proceedings of a meeting of two hundred representative ryots and merchants from all taluks of the province held at Mysore, on the 26th October, immediately after the close of the great national festival of Dusserah (Durga Puja). The Representatives that had attended last year were given the previlege of attending this year, and the District Officers were also requested to send others, whose deputation to the assembly the people might consider to be for the promotion of their interests. The Dewan presided, and the State Counsellors and several European and Native officers of the Mysore Government were present. The Dewan addressed the assembly first in English which occupied him for more than an hour and a half, and in Kanarese for the benefit of the Representatives ignorant of the English language. From the telegrams and notices of the address which have appeared in the Madras and Bangalore papers, we cannot think too highly of the impression that the address has left on the public mind. The Dewan dilated on the important facts connected with the administration of the province during the past year as also the measures proposed to be carried out in the coming year to give the Representatives a very fair opportunity for discussing and suggesting administrative measures in the interests of the public. From the two articles headed "The Mysore Parliament" which appeared in this journal last year, our readers will have noticed that Mysore was the first to take the initiative in the ennobling measure of instituing a popular assembly of Representatives not only to give the people a voice but also a direct interest in the Government of the country. The Marquis of Ripon has given a turning point to the history of Indian Administration by his comprehensive and liberal scheme of local self-government, which is contained in the Famous Despatch of the 18th May last. The Dewan has taken the fullest advantage of this Despatch as well as the fertile discussion which followed it, in expounding a local self-government policy for Mysore. We offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. Rangacharlu for thus leading Mysore far ahead of other Native States. The Dewan's policy is so clear and comprehensive, shewing a deep insight into the details of the life and progress of the people, and possessing as it does distinguishing features of its own, that we are tempted to draw the attention of our readers to the leading principles of the subject.

His Highness's Government of Mysore has proceeded upon lines somewhat different from those of the Government of India. It has thought that a general Representative Assembly formed of the leading members of the district population, exercising directly some influence over the general Government is a desirable preliminary to the strengthening of elective Municipal and Local Boards. The bringing together of so many important members of society together at the capital of the province on the occasion of a great national festival in direct contact with the head of the Government is attended with immense advantages. A popular and public-spirited statesman like Mr. Rangacharlu without any tinge of officialism succeeds in breathing noble ideas and aspirations into their ears and impressing on them their duties and responsibilities. The influence they may carry back their homes will have certainly a spreading effect. Moreover they will carry back with them a higher status and a higher tone, which would encourage them in the discharge of their duties under the varying influences of public opinion should be confined to municipal and local fund affairs, important as they are, and why it should not be brought to bear upon the various administrative measures of the Government in which the people are equally interested, such as the working of Police and Magistracy, the administration of justice, the various branches of the revenue administration, &c." Such a privilege Representatives from elected Municipal and Local Fund Boards in British India can only hope to enjoy if she happily secures a succession of such liberal-minded Viceroys as the Marquis of Ripon with his earnestness of purpose and decision of character that would brave petty official apathy and opposition. But we wish every success to this laudable political experiment carried on in Mysore.

In considering the improved constitution for Municipal and Local Fund Boards in Mysore, the Dewan has drawn a sharp line of demarcation between administrative and executive functions. The former

form the most important part of the work of Boards, comprising the determination of the taxes to be raised, their mode of collection, the remission of taxes, the framing of the budget of receipts and expenditure, the sanction of estimates for individual works, &c., which ought to be entrusted to Representative bodies free from the corrupting influence of executive works. For the present at least, the executive functions should be entrusted to paid officers appointed by the Government with the approval of the Boards in order that they may have better status and sense of responsibility. These paid officers will be responsible for their work both to the Government and Boards. The district officer, under this arrangement, would occupy the position of the immediate controller of the executive, and of a referree, guide and arbiter between the Boards and the Executive officers. The district officer is also expected by his counsels and exhortations and by taking an earnest interest in the success of the measure, to prevent the Representatives from falling into apathy and the pitfalls of factious spirit, and to diffuse sound ideas and principles amongst the people, thereby inducing them to work out the results for themselves.

Thus arranged, the Dewan holds that the whole of the members of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards should be elected by the people, the Government reserving to itself the power of appointing, when considered necessary, two or three members as exponents of its views: the system of Government appointing ½ or ⅓ of the members seems uncalled for, and is objectionable as it occasions invidious distinction in the status of the members, and weakens the moral effect of the elective system. The various departmental heads will be at liberty to set forth their views to the Boards, but will have no voice in the proceedings of the meeting. The crowning principle is the privilege granted to the members of the Boards to appoint their own Chairman either from amongst them, or from outside, and managing committees from amongst their members for the conduct of administrative works both at the district head-quarters and in the several taluks. The other points of the policy require no special notice as they are similar to those of the policy of the Government of India.

AFFAIRS OF BOMBAY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Bombay, 13*th November*, 1882.

THE Great Education Durbar at Ahmedabad has passed off successfully and Dr. Hunter has left for Calcutta. With the calling of evidence of witnesses and the presentation of memorials from the Gujarat College Fund Committee, the Gujarat Vernacular Society and other public bodies at Ahmedabad has terminated for the present the first portion of the labors of the Education Commission. The members of the Provincial Committee have returned to Bombay and are occupied with the work of reporting on the voluminous evidence, which has been collected by them in course of their inquiries. At Ahmedabad the Commission was much struck with the spirit of self-help which actuated the citizens of the capital of Gujarat. Abundant proofs of this were presented to the Commission in the cotton ginning and cotton spinning and weaving mills, *in indegenous* work in ivory and other arts which are flourishing there. Of the memorials presented the most important was one from the College Fund Committee. It prayed for the extension of the present standard of study in the Gujarat Provincial College, which is limited to the previous examination to the full B. A. Course, and for the fulfilment of the promise by Sir Richard Temple's Government of the grant of Rs. 8000, to enable the Committee to provide for a teaching staff capable of bringing up the students to the full course of the B. A. Degree. Dr. Hunter promised to do his best to urge the claims of the College to the fulfilment of the promise by the Bombay Government. I must say the College Committee have made out a strong case, and that if Dr. Hunter's Commission succeeds in bringing to the College an addition of Rs. 8000 to its Fund, the Commission will have done service to the cause of high education in Gujarat second only in importance to that done at Agra in saving the Agra College from the abolition with which it was threatened. Altogether while the peope have been pleased with the Commission, the Commission has been most favorably impressed with what they saw and did at Ahmedabad. The Government of India have vetoed the Abkari Bill, which was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in the teeth of unanimous non-official opinion against it in the Council. It is to be hoped that our Government will benefit by the lesson which the discussion on the Bill in and out of the Council and the reasons advanced in the Viceroy's despatch vetoeing the Bill have afforded, and will pause before they take another step in the direction of legislation, which press hard on the poor and on that account meets with decided opposition from the public. You may conceive the delight with which the justness of the Viceroy's decision has filled the hearts of the people. The whole Vernacular press has been ringing with praises and cheers for Lord Ripon and his advisers. It seems that a curious fatality has of late attended the proceedings of the local government. In the matter of local self-goverement, the Bombay Government has become unpopular from the attitude of hostility it thought fit to assume in regard to that question. Its recent rejoinder to the Government of India's powerful arguments appears to be a mere patch up. Its defeat in the matter of Abkari Legislation affords another illustration of the want of statesmanship, sagacity and tact which guides our councils. The fact is the Government is weak in respect of revenue and political members. It was hoped that Sir James Fergusson, by his English instincts, would assert himself as soon as he had grasped the details of the administration, and rise above the narrowness and shallowness of view which mark the counsels of the revenue and political members of his Government; but the public have yet to learn that he has done so. For His Excellency's own reputation, I wish that in matters which concern the reputation of his Government, he would show sufficient firmness of mind as not to be swayed into adopting all that Messrs. Ashburner and Ravenscroft might think fit to do. It may be some news to you to know that the famous para. 2 of the Bombay Government's Resolution, which has drawn down upon the devoted head of the Bombay Government the incisive criticism of the Supreme Government was drafted by Mr. Ashburner. I am pretty sure, therefore, that Sir James Fergusson's expression of regret expressed in the Bombay Government's Resolution of the 28th October last indicates that the Governor feels how he has played into the hands of his colleagues.

The Viceroy's speech at Lahore—the full text of which we have received early through the enterprise of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* is the theme of universal praise and delight in Bombay. His Excellency's desire to act in the exalted office he fills, not merely as the ruler but 'as the friend of the people of India' is quite in symyathy with his acts, and when His Lordship says that if I find when my term of office draws to a close that the sentiments expressed in your address are still those entertained by the public of this country, I shall feel that I am amply rewarded for any labors, which may have fallen to my share, because I shall have done something to attain one of the great ends which I set before me when I came out here, namely to do what in me lay to bind together in closer union than heretofore the British Government and the Indian people," he touched a chord that beats in the breast of every intelligent and observant native of India. Viceroys of India there have been from Lord Canning downwards who have given expression to statesmanlike views and policy, but it seems to me that it was reserved for Lord Ripon to show to the people that a Viceroy can not only preach wise words but that he can also act up to them. His Lordship may rest assured that when the time comes for him to lay down the high office he holds the people of this country will not be slow to appreciate his exalted work and character in a befitting manner.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that there will be no Chapter of the Star of India on New Year's Day.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has returned to the capital after his brief tour through Behar. His Honor was received at Howrah by a large gathering of the notabilities of the town both European and Native. His Honor visited Bankipore, Gya, Arrah, Buxar, Chupra and Bhagulpore. In all those places His Honour was most cordially received by the people. Welcome addresses were presented to His Honour, to which he returned kind and hearty replies. We are sorry we cannot give *in extenso* the addresses or the replies for want of space. The utterances of His Honor made much impression upon those, to whom they were addressed.

WE BELIEVE the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations will assemble in the second week of December. Mr. Reynolds continues to be the representative of Bengal. He will also continue to be special member of the Bengal Council. In the Upper Council he will take charge of the Bengal Rent Bill, and in the Lower Council he will take charge of the Local Self-Government and the Mofusil Municipal Bills.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR announced at Bankipore the other day that a Despatch had been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Bengal Rent Bill. We do not know whether this Despatch is conclusive. But we believe the Bill has not yet come before the Law Member or the Legislative Department. The Bill is not likely to be ready for introduction till February or March next. We believe it is not intended to pass the Bill till the spring of 1883.

THE TWO most important measures for the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council will, we hear, be the Local self-Government and Mofussil Municipal Bills. There will be a few other small Bills, namely, a General Tramway Bill, a Bill to amend the Burials Act, and a Bill to regulate the bustees in the Suburbs of Calcutta.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of Bengal has again addressed the Government of India asking for a reconsideration of its proposal for the establishment of a Central Board of Control in connection with the project of local self-government. We have always said that we are in favour of a Central Board, but we do not want an official bureau. By all means appoint paid official members, who will do detailed work, but for general deliberations we would associate non-official members with them.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has fully accepted the Abkari policy of Sir Ashley Eden, *vide* the following remarks contained in the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the last annual report of excise administration:

> The revenue from country spirits is a little less than half of the total excise revenue of the province. It increased from 42¼ to 46¼ lakhs between 1880-81 and 1881-82, while the gross revenue increased from 85 ½ laks to 93¾. While, therefore, the general increase has been 9·6 per cent., the increase from country spirits has been exactly 9·5. The revenue from drugs increased from Rs. 32,10,000 in 1880-81 to Rs. 36,15,000 in 1881-82, notwithstanding an increase in the Government price of opium. The increase in the revenue from country spirits might therefore be fully explained on general grounds without reference to increased efficiency in administration. As between the sudder distillery and the outstill system, however, there can be no question of the value of the testimony which the figures afford. The proportion of convictions for drunkenness has been considerably less in municipalities under the latter system than in these under the former. The soundness of the outstill system, sociological no less than financial, when worked according to the principles insisted on by the Government, has been amply established. In the Resolutions on the Reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81, Sir Ashley Eden placed on record his opinion on the merits of the rival systems, and combated the arguments brought forward by the advocates of sudder distilleries. The ground thus covered need not be gone over again. Mr. Rivers Thompson fully accepts the rationale of the question as laid down by his predecessor. It is now the established policy of Government to extend the outstill system to every part of these provinces where the special circumstances of the locality do not render it inexpedient to do so. There has undoubtedly been a considerable improvement in the working of the outstill system during the past year. The crux of the system has hitherto been the difficulty of gauging the real demand for liquor in each district. Till this was known with some degree of accuracy, a twofold danger was incurred. On the one hand lay the risk lest the excessive sparseness of legalized stills should give rise to illicit manufacture, and on the other the fear lest the undue multiplication of shops should stimulate the popular taste for liquor to abnormal and unhealthy proportions. It should be freely acknowledged that, when the system was first introduced, these dangers were not always successfully avoided. . . . . Sir Ashley Eden's efforts were constantly directed to the redress of the balance in whichever direction it appeared to be imperfect, and each succeeding year has seen a nearer approach to just proportions between the number of licensed stills and the popular demand for liquor.

This is quite true, but the figures published afford no evidence whether drunkenness has been spreading or not. The Board's returns used to give formerly the quantity of liquor sold; now this information is not supplied. The public are consequently left in the dark as to whether there has been increase in consumption or not. We hope Mr. Thompson will direct his attention to this point.

VENI! VEDI! VECI! This could not be said of the Salvation Army, which lately visited Calcutta. They came and saw the Metropolis of the Empire, but they have not been able to conquer it. Perhaps they came only to reconnoitre and not to fight pitched battles. Their procession on last Monday we must candidly confess was miserable. The night was dark, and the processionists—three in number, playing the big drum, cornet, and cymbals—had not a single torch to enlighten them. This omission was

quite unaccountable. The crowds which followed them were, however, large, comprising all sections of the community. The mode of the Salvationists may not be the general mode of Christian preaching, but their spirit is truly commendable. Earnest and humble-minded their words appeal to the heart.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY in opening the Egerton Hospital at Attock thus enunciated his frontier policy :—

"It was His Excellency's desire to live on the best and most friendly terms with the various nations and tribes on the frontier of Hindustan. The Government had no desire to interfere with the independence either of the subjects of the smaller neighbouring tribes, or those of our ally, the Amir. Their object was to promote the most friendly relations with those tribes, to respect their rights, and regard their just claims to independence, while at the same time he was determined to protect with equal firmness the property and lives of Her Majesty's subjects in India from the inroads of those who ought to dwell in friendship with us.

The declaration of this pacific policy will, we have no doubt, have an assuring effect upon the frontier tribes.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON seems to be an advocate of a cadastrial survey of ryoti holdings in Bengal. The following remarks occur in his Resolution on the administration of Wards' estates :

In pursuance of the same policy, the important duty already noticed of fixing fair and uniform rates of rent should be observed by every manager. The Government of India were of opinion that the best way of giving effect to this principle was by setting on foot a systematic field survey, conjoined with the preparation of a record of rights, and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. The matter, however, is still under the consideration of the Court of Wards, who promise the early submission to Government of a report on the subject. Much, however, has already in various parts of the country been done in the way of surveys and records of rights, and under present circumstances the systematic extension of the principle will be breaking no new ground.

Apropos of the above the *Englishman* remarks :

Mr. Rivers Thompson is certainly a bold man. His programme, it would appear, includes a careful cadastral survey of the whole province and a clear record of rights in every estate. Those who know best what a long job it is to survey the villages of a single district, will best understand what a task it would be to survey separately every field or every holding in Bengal. Who would bear the necessary enormous cost, we are unable to say. As a survey could only settle boundaries which for the most part are not disputed, the advantage of the undertaking is somewhat doubtful. Indeed it is not very clear what the object in view would be. That Government seriously intends to set the whole province on fire by starting throughout every district such enquiries as accompany a resettlement of land revenue we cannot bring ourselves to believe—but if anything of the kind is attempted for no such project will even be completed—there is trouble in store for zemindars and officials alike of which they will not soon see the end.

We entirely concur. But we go further. In a country like Bengal where the course of rivers is so capricious, the determination of boundaries of holdings cannot have permanent effect. But even if the proposed cadastral survey be generally sanctioned, surely it ought not to be extended to Wards' estates, for the Wards being minors, their rights ought not to be given away at the sweet will of the managers of those estates. It will not be consistent with the fiduciary functions of Government to take any actionciary affecting the permanent interests of thewards.

THE JAINS of Calcutta labour under a religious disability, which they have brought to the notice of the City Corporation in the following representation :

We, the undersigned Jain and other Native Inhabitants of Calcutta beg leave to bring to your notice that whereas provision has been made for the stoppage of Tram Cars on occasions of Hindu and Mahomedan festivals such as the Doorga Poojah and the Moharam when processions pass through public streets, on such provision has been made for the passage of the Poreshnauth procession of the Jains.

The Poreshnauth festival is a time honored one among the Jains of this town; it has been observed for more than one hundred years, and no obstruction had ever been offered by the authorities to the passage of the processions connected with it through the public streets. Since the introduction of the Tram Cars into this town a serious obstacle has been offered to the processions. Last year the followers of the festival were compelled to pay a bonus of rupees two hundred and fifty to the Tramway Company to purchase free passage through the Chitpore Road for their religious procession.

This, we respectfully submit, is a great religious hardship to the Jains of this Town, whose religion as you are aware is more ancient than Buddhism. While the followers of the Hindu and Mahomedan religions enjoy the right of free passage for their processions on occasions of their great festivals, it cannot be consistent with the declared policy of Government for perfect religious toleration to deny the followers of the Jain religion the same freedom. If the latter be not numerically so large as the former, that cannot justly be made a ground for an invidious distinction between the followers of the different religions of the country, for whether some be numerically or politically strong or weak, they are all equally entitled to the impartial dispensation of the law and to any equal share of the benefit of the enlightened religious policy of Government.

Entertaining these sentiments we earnestly solicit that you will be pleased to direct the Tramway Company to stop the running of Tram Cars on the 25th day of November between the hours of twelve A. M. on the Chitpore Road from Cotton Street junction to Beadon Street, and on the 27th day of November between the hours of one and four P. M. from Beadon Street Junction to Canning Street Junction in order to admit of the free passage of the religious processions of their Poreshnauth festival under the usual police regulations.

The above memorial was laid before the Commissioners at last Friday's meeting. The Chairman spoke against it. His main argument was that the Jains were a small body of men, numbering about one hundred and odd, and that it would not be fair to the Tramway Company to ask them to stop the tram cars for the sake of such an insignificant number of persons. But the number of Jains given in the Census returns is, we are assured, not correct. The returns were filled up under differant designations; consequently the total given is misleading. We have been furnished with the following statement by the Jains themselves :

LOCALITIES	NO. OF JAINS.
Jogutset's Kuti	75
Pogiaputty	100
Sutta Putty	100
Pucha Putty	150
Khungra Putty	70
Monohurdas's Chuck	150
Johury Bazar Tacoorbatty	125
Dhurma Hatla in Burra Bazar	25
Raja's Chuck	30
Cotton Street	230
Burtolla Street, Sama Boys Gully, Narain Prosad lane	125
Hanspookuria lane	30
Banstolla Gully	25
Shibtakur and Mataghusa Gulley and Shikdar Parah Street	50
Mullick Street	30
Persons residing in other places	100
Total Residts.	1415

So the number of Jains inhabiting this city is not so insignificant as the Chairman thought, but whether the Jains be numerically large or small, we submit that they are equally entitled to the liberty of conscience which the followers of other religions enjoy. Religious equality is the boasted privilege of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress without distinction of race, class or number. The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have already provided for the stoppage of the tram cars for the passage of the principal religious processions of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The Jains have the right to claim the same privilege for their only religious procession, which takes place this month. The Chairman contended that the stoppage of the tram cars would involve loss of revenue to the Tramway Company, but the Company ought to remember that while in Rome they must conform to the rules of Rome. This is a country of many religions, and surely the ruling authorities ought not to wound the religious feelings of any class of religionists for the sake of the profits of a joint stock company. If it be urged that the stoppage of the cars will cause public inconvenience, the native public, who are chiefly interested, we do not hesitate to say, do not at all wish to see an embargo put upon the religious feelings of any body of their fellow-countrymen. The native members of the Corporation gave expression to their feeling on the subject. We are glad to observe that the Corporation has recommended that the prayer of the memorialists should be complied with. We hope this recommendation will have the desired effect. We hear that the Jains have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. We feel confident that His Honor will not turn a deaf year to their reasonable, just and legitimate prayer.

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter :

I am very sorry that a public journalist like yourself for whom every native of this country has very high respect, should have been led to make an in correct statement in your issue of the 13th Instant in your remarks on a letter from an Uttarparah correspondent like the following: "Could any thing be more misleading than the statement contained in the circular that under the present nomination system the Commissioners, when appointed, are appointed after due enquiry ?" "Objections to their appointment," Mr. Carstairs says, "are heard and attended to. The Government chooses as well as it can." Are the rate payers allowed an opportunity to know the names of persons who may be appointed by Government, or, if so disposed, to take objections to any one of them ? We are really surprised that a knowing officer like Mr. Carstairs has committed himself to such a statement." As a matter of fact opportunities have been and are usually allowed to rate-payers to know the names of persons recommended to be commissioners and objections are heard and decided by local officers as well as by Government. I shall mention here two instances on which appointments of Commissioners have been made after due enquiry and hearing what the rate-payers had to say, for the information of yourself as well as of numerous readers.

On 26th May 1878 Mr. Pellew the then Magistrate of Hooghly, came to Uttarparah to enquire into the character of nominees suggested by Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee for appointment as Municipal Commissioners; previous notice was given to the leaders of the rate-payers to wait upon the Magistrate at Joy Kissen Babu's Library. The Magistrate was met by several rate-payers, some of the Municipal Commissioners and the nominees of Babu Joy Kissen, and after such enquiry as was thought necessary he recommended the gentlemen named in the margin* Thereupon a memorial dated 5th June 1878 was submitted to Government signed by a large number of rate-payers objecting to the appointment of certain of the gentlemen named above, and Government after considering the memorial and the reports of the local authorities rejected the nomination of Babu Coilash Chundra Mukerjee, the Librarian of Babu Joy Kissen. Again, Mr. Editor, only in March last Mr. Carstairs nominated Babu Coilash Chundra Mukerjee on the suggestion of Babu Joy Kissen, whereupon the rate-payers presented a petition to Mr. Carstairs and to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division objecting to the nomination of Babu Coilash Chundra and the objections were heard and the Magistrate of the District refused to send up his name to Government and some other gentleman was appointed in his place. I believe, Mr. Editor, I can give you some more instances, but as I think the information given above will convince you that you were not correct in your remarks, I refrain from doing so. I am a Municipal Commissioner for the last 30 years and I am personally cognizant of the facts stated above.

*Babu Peary Mohun Mukerjee,
Babu Coilas Chundra Mukerjee.
Babu Aughore ChundraChatterjee.
Babu Chundra Narain Chatterjee
Babu Syama Churn Ganguli.

Under the above circumstances, I hope, Mr. Editor, you will correct the error you have been led to, in justice to an officer like Mr. Carstairs and to the Commissioner of the system of nomination, which prevails in Uttarparah.

Yours Sincerely,
BIJOY KISSEN MUKERJEE.

Uttarpara, the 14th November 1882.

We readily accept the statement of our esteemed correspondent, who is the Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality. We have no personal knowledge of the system followed at Uttarpara, but we know that the practice in other districts is different, and it was the general practice, which we had described.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes :—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oil ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, and opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparisons and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th November, 1882.

Our commercial markets have barely as yet evinced any noticeable change for the better, but from apparent symptoms we may safely say that the time is not far off when commercial affairs must improve. The transactions for the week have rather been confined within narrow limits. In Piece-Goods operations have continued on a limited scale and nothing of importance has transpired.

In Yarns there have been a few transactions, in import 40s. at reduced rates, whilst low counts from 10s. to 16s. of country manufactures are in a better demand even at advanced rates—

Exports.—In this market nothing of interest has transpired except sales of Indigo and Tea. There have been four public sales of Indigo this season at which 2400 chests were offered. The whole found buyers except 7 to 800 chests. The Indigo consisted chiefly of native marks and fetched 150 to 240 Rs. per maund. Prices were much below those of last year.

Tea.—At the Public Sale held on the 16th November 11,374 chests were put up to sale but 374 chests found buyers at prices ½ to 1 anna per pound higher all round.

Oil-seeds.—Nothing of importance has transpired, only Teelseed has been in better enquiry, and some transactions for forward delivery have taken place.

Jute—continued in fair request and prices have advanced which has checked free operations both in loose and bales—

MONETARY.

Money has during the period under review been in better demand for the rice ports, and considerable sums have been drawn from the Bank of Bengal which induced the directors at their last meeting to raise one per cent. of interest and discount all round making the present rate 6 per cent. for loans on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have maintained the following rates at the close.—

4 per cent.. ..... 99 14 to 100

4½ ,, ... 106 4

In Joint Stock Shares—nothing of importance has occurred.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Munshee Lutful Huq. Purneah	5	0	0
L. P. Kakoti, Esq., Jorehat	6	4	0
Chairman District Road-cess Committee, Midnapore	6	8	0
Kumar Ramessur Singh C.S. Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
Baboo Haridass Mukerji, Matabhanga	5	0	0
,, Lukhun Chunder Kurmocar, Saidpore	5	0	0
,, Jodoo Nath Ghose, Dacca	10	0	0
,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Indore	6	10	0
,, Bulloram Dass, Cuttack	10	0	0
,, Shama Churn Mukerji, Simla	8	2	0
,, Krishna Mohun Bose, Cuttack	13	4	0
,, Rojony Kumar Dutt, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Hera Chand Chatterji, Deoghur	13	4	0
,, Ishan Chunder Mitter, Hooghly	20	0	0
,, Jadub Chunder Banerji, Bhookoylas	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 15, 1882.

General—17th Oct—Baboo Nobin Krishna Benerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, at present employed as General Manager of Ward's Estates in Moorshedabad, leave for six months, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr J T Jarbo, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca leave for twelve months, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose Tempy Depy Magte and Depy, Colr, Siligoree, Darjeeling, is transfd to Rajshahye, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

The services of Mr M Finucane, Asst Magte and Colr, are placed at the displ of the Rev Dept of this Govt, from 15th inst.

Baboo Nibaran Chunder Ghattack temply to be a Sub Depy Colr, Seed Gde, and is posted to Rungpore, vice Mr S N Banerjee, on deputn.

Mr C W Bolton, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Genl and Rev Depts. returned from furlough on 21st Oct, 1882.

Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Purneah, leave for two months, in extension of leave granted 28th Sept, 1882.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Monghyr, is transfd to the sudder station of the Purneah dist.

Baboo Nitya Nund Ghose, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, employed in taking up lands for the Orissa Coast Canal, temply to be Special Depy Colr for employment in the duty of acquiring lands required for the Decca and Mymensingh Rlwy, and is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in the dists of Dacca and Mymensingh.

The services of Baboo Nitya Nund Ghose are placed at the displ of the P W D (Rlwy Branch) of this Govt.

Mr W Heysham (Jr), Special Depy Colr, employed under the P W D (Rlwy Branch) of this Govt, is vested with the power of a Colr under Act X of 1870, in the dists of Dacca and Mymensingh, for the purpose of acquiring lands required for the Dacca and Mymensingh Rlwy.

Mr F W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, Purneah, returned to duty on forenoon of 7th Oct, 1882.

Mr F W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, Purneah, to act in First Gde of Dist and Sess Judges, from 16th Sept last.

Mr W M Clay, Magte and Colr of Khoolna, to act in First Gde of Magtes and Colrs from 11th Sept last.

The following officers to act in Seed Gde of Magtes and Colrs, from dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr H G Sharp, Offg Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, from 2nd ult.

Mr W Fiddian, Offg Magte and Colr, Backergunge, from 2nd ult.

Mr H G Cook, Offg Magte and Colr, Noakholly, from 3rd ult.

Mr F H Barrow, Offg Magte and Colr, Pubna, from 9th ult.

POLICE—14th Nov—Mr H E C Paget, Asst Superdt of Police has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medl certificate.

Mr W Campbell, Dist Superdt of Police, Singbhoom, leave for one month and 15 days, in extension of leave granted 11th Sept, 1882.

Ecclesiastical—14th Nov—The services of the Rev R Cumine, Chapln of Dinapore, are placed at the displ of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The Rev G G Gillan, Sr Chapln, St Andrew's Church, returned to duty on the afternoon of 31st Oct, 1882.

Medical 18th Oct—Asst Surg Juggobundhoo Bose, Teacher of Materia Medical Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, leave for six months, from date he availed himself of it.

Asst Surg Mohendro Nath Gupta, Resdt Medical Officer, Sealdah Lock-Hospital, to act as Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, during absence of Asst Surg Juggobundhoo Bose.

Advertisements.

WANTED

Two Native Surveyors for 3 months, competent to carry out a Prismatic Compass Survey of the boundaries of certain Hill Forest in the Teesta Forest Division.

Applicants should send copies of testimonials with their applications to the Forest Office at Kalimpong.

Salary Rs. 25 per mensem.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Modhubani Municipality. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Preference will be given to a passed Overseer or to one having experience in the Department. Applications with testimonials to be sent in by 15th December next to the undersigned.

C. J. S. FAULDER.
Chairman,
Modhubani, Darbhanga.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Sealed Tenders in P. W. D. Form No. 7 m. to be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dacca or at the Executive Engineer's Office 3rd Calcutta Division, accompanied by earnest money amounting to Rs. 200 only for the construction of the Dak Bangalow and its out offices at Goalundo, will be received by the Executive Engineer Dacca Division up to 12 O'clock noon of the 29th Instant.

2. The Plan and Estimate can be seen at the Executive Engineer's office at Dacca and further particulars can be had on application. A copy of the estimate can also be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.

3. The Tenders will state the percentage above or below the estimate, rates at which they can undertake the work and also the time they will take to complete it after receipt of orders.

4 The successful tenderer will have to deposit Ten per cent. of the amount contracted for, for the due fulfilment of his contract and the earnest money of all others will be returned.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. SILL, C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Dacca Division.

Dacca 14th November 1882.

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The whole of the earthwork to be completed by the 30th of June 1883 and the whole of the metalling by the 31st of March 1884.

A copy of the specification may be had, and the plan inspected on application to the Assistant Engineer, Port Commissioner's Office.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Howrah Foreshore Road" should be submitted to the undersigned, by noon of the 21st instant. The Tenders may be for one or more sections.

The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a contract on the usual terms.

An abstract of the probable quantities of work to be executed in the construction of the Howrah Foreshore Road.

Sections of Road.	Earthwork. Excavation.	Earthwork. Filling is to be conveyed to the work.	Earthwork. Total quantity on section.	Road metalling.	Turfing.
	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
From peg at 1,500 ft. to peg at 2,500 ft.	11,95,000	Nil	11,95,000	30,000	90,330
,, 2,500 ,, ,, 3,400 ,,	12,70,893	322,749	15,93,642	27,000	117,675
,, 3,400 ,, ,, 4,000 ,,	637,600	750,016	13,87,616	18,000	83,550
,, 4,000 ,, ,, 5,000 ,,	674,520	973,701	16,48,221	30,000	120,500
Total quantities ...	37,78,013	20,46,466	58,24,479	105,000	412,055

Port Commissioner's Office,
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Maldah, Distt. Engr.'s Office,
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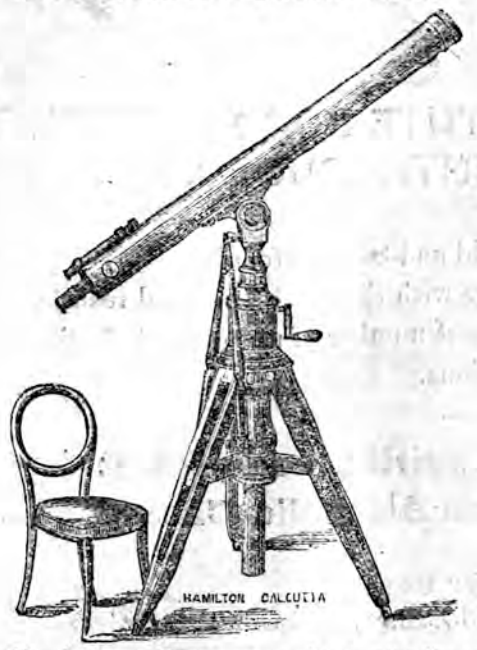

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